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Our city readers who spend the Summer in the rountry can have THE TRIBUNE mailed to them by leading their orders to this office. Price \$1 per month.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872.

Details of the affray at Alexandria have been received. The flight of Consul-General Butler is confirmed. == The Governor of the Danish West Indies has taken pas sage for New-York.

Secretary Boutwell made an Administration speech at Greensboro, N. C. . The Court of Impeachment met at Saratoga and adjourned the trial of Judge Barnard one The arguments in the Tammany cases were routinued at Albany. = Alarm, Allie Hunt and Tubman were the winners at Saratoga. ____ The massacre of a family in Texas by Indians is reported.

The National Grant Republican Executive [Committee held an informal consultation. === The Bayonne Yacht Club gave its sixth onnual regatts. ---- President Third-ave. ==== Gold, 1144, 1144. Thermometer,

In the Supreme Court at Albany, yesterday, the Tammany trials made no further progress than in the arguments made on the right of the Attorney-General to bring the suits against the defendants. The theory of the prosecution is that the tax-payers and Commonalty of New-York cannot sue the County to recover, and that the right belongs to the State, through its Attorney-General, to institute proceedings.

the Government until they see them dragged to persuade North Carolinians that the way to into service to reclect a President, as now. tempt in new citizens is to support the Govern-We have Cabinet ministers on the stump, ment that doubles their taxes, neglects the State Bureau officers sending out speeches made in interests, and bankrupts its treasury? But The numbers present—only five less than the Bobert Douglass has sent it; it is evidently desperately silly than this will be? The only pool they require.

Congress, and Government clerks hunting up ammunition in the files of Liberal journals, But the very latest trick is to set the paid employés of the Executive Departments to writing editorials for feeble Grant papers, which are not sufficiently cared for by their editorial postmasters and assessors. This is civil (and political) service, and shows that the President is bent on putting down this rebellion against his personal desire, if it takes the whole Government to do it.

The Liberal Republican campaign in this State opens to-day with speeches at Albany by Senator Fenton and Chauncey M. Depew, and at Oswego by ex-Speaker De Witt C. Littlejohn. It will then be in order again for the President's organs to prove that there are no Liberal Republicans in New-York.

Some pleasant and interesting pictures of Pacific voyaging are given by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE with the Hassler Expedition, whose letter is printed on another page. Readers will find the glimpses of Peru, the Gallapagos Islands, and the coast of South America toward Panama instructive and agreeable.

The Newell Times (Iowa), which had been a Grant journal, recently declared for Greeley and Brown, and its editor, Mr. John T. Long, gave his reasons therefor in an able and pungent leader. Thereupon a part of his advertisers withdrew their cards, and a watch was set at his door to turn away those who were inclined to take his paper; but he still lives, and hopes to live long enough to see Grant defeated. Liberals of Jowa! send for The Newell Times

The Binghamton Republican has for some weeks endeavored to obtain a notice from this ionrnal by a series of fabrications which have not even the small merit of plausibility. It has from day to day pretended that it would support its charges by letters which it has reseatedly threatened to produce but still withholds. In vain has its ally, The Evening Post, arged it to produce its evidence or confess itself mistaken. Print your letters, or acknowledge your slanders!

"The Switzerland of America," as Colorado Territory has been aptly named, is one of those vast, picturesque regions which the American tourist should see before visiting Europe. The wonderful country is annually drawing to itself a great immigration and a full volume of pleasure travel. One of our correspondents, whose letter is printed herewith, furnishes much information relating to the cost of the trip and other matters about which every traveler wants to know.

Ex-Gov. Blair of Michigan is doing good service in his intelligent and unanswerable exposures of the pretenses and shams of the Administration. His speech at Marshall, Mich., last Saturday, was devoted chiefly to an able refutation of the oft-told tale that Grant's has been an economical and judiciously-managed financial Administration. We commend his facts and figures, elsewhere printed, to those who still believe that carpet-bag and military government is not costly and demoralizing.

The Government, we believe, has edited the Michigan Republican press for some time past; but, notwithstanding the fact that all of the offices have been thus judiciously distributed, there is a healthy Liberal sentiment in the State. This is shown by the action of such men as ex-Gov. Blair, and the adhesion of such an influential journal as The Free Press of Detroit to the Liberal cause. We may not be able to control the postmasters and assessors of Michigan, but our correspondence shows that the cause flourishes without them.

The President's wise and beneficent Indian policy, of which the friends of the Administration are so profusely complimentary, AND RECONSTRUCTION from the hour of Gen.
's Survender.—Three cents per copy; \$2.50 per 100;
so per 1,990. Or by mail, 4 cents per copy; 25 for a

is not approved by Gen. Sheridan. His own views are, it is true, rather more warlike than those of a majority of our thinking people, SUMNIES SPIECH ON GRANT IN the United States
senate May 31.—Pire, 3 conts per copy; \$2.50 per 100;
\$22.50 per 1,000. Or if sent by mail, 4 cents per copy; 25
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sheet), for 1 cent a single copy, 75 cents per 100, \$7 per
1,000. If by mail, 1 copy, 3 cents; 3 copies for 5 cents, 100
zopies for \$1, 1,000 copies for \$10. tinual war on the frontier. Major Schofield, who acknowledges that the Kiowas and Comanches are uncontrollable, is not allowed to finish publicly his report on this branch of the subject; his words are suppressed in that portion given to the press. And further, to illustrate the folly of the weak and changeful method which has been adopted in the treatment of the Indians, we have news of a horrible massacre near Fort Griffin, Texas. This locality is embraced in the command of Gen. Augur, whose opinions so nearly coincide with Gen. Sheridan. The details of the murders are most revolting, and the dreadful affair will strengthen the opinion that something decisive must be done at once to reform our Indian mismanagement.

Secretary Boutwell's speech at Greensboro, North Carolina, yesterday, is a striking example of the difficulty with which a man speaks when he attempts to convince an audience of that which he cannot himself believe. His own financial policy and his views on the management of his own Department are a part of himself; but when he approaches general political questions, the Secretary shows the weakness of his position, and his speech gives evidence of his not being an efficient advocate of a old Tammany Society, Charles O'Conor, the failing cause. It is not in him to make the worse appear the better reason. When he protests against the advice to clasp hands across the bloody chasm of war, he does it against the impulses of his better nature; he shocks the sensibilities of every thoughtful man, and attempts to explain his protest by a juggle with words which is unworthy a Christian statesman. Nor is the plea that we must reelect Grant because he is in harmony with the Senate an argument which a man who believes in the justice of his cause can look in the face without blushing. The Secretary is equally unfortunate in his adjuration to the North Carolinians to encourage carpet-baggers. The State has wounds both wide and deep which have been dealt by invading hosts with carpetbags and recommendations from the Adminstration. Mr. Boutwell's hearers know the reason that they are paying three times as much for their State Government now as they did before the war is because the State has been governed by military law from Washington and thrifty politicians from the North. Why talk of inviting immigration to a people thus afflicted, by granting fresh Few people [know what are the resources of | power to the authors of their woes? Why try

this is the Secretary's affair, not ours. The speech is certainly an unfortunate one for the Grant party; it was not calculated for the meridian of North Carolina. It might have been better if Mr. Boutwell, who should have been at home attending to the public business, had had a worthier cause or more art.

HINTS TO THE IDLE.

In no great popular movement have the People displayed more intelligence, discipline, and self-dependence, than in the present campaign. Still, it is evident from numerous communications that many persons stand idle, waiting to know how they can do more than cast their individual votes, in November, for Greeley and Brown. For such we offer some suggestions toward effective work:

I. Endeavor to increase the circulation of the newspapers published in your respective locality. There is no better campaign document than the local newspaper. Be it large or small, if it is heartily devoted to the popular cause it will necessarily contain incitements to earnest, resolute action in the appeals and arguments it presents in successive numbers. However apathetic or hostile a voter may now be, he will not, if he is open to honest conviction, resist the influence of the facts published, between this and November, in any one paper devoted to National Reform. Whoever, therefore, adds even a single name to the subscription list of such a paper, has laid the basis of an ever-widening circle of effective aid to the popular cause.

II. Circulate campaign documents. Several of these have already been published and have borne good fruit wherever they have been distributed. It is probable that "Senator 'Sumner's Speech," one of the most effective publications of the campaign, has been read by 5,000,000 of our people, and as its impeachment has never been answered, it continues the most stubborn facts to interfere with the to lead every one intent on voting wisely and patriotically into the Liberal ranks. The same is true in a measure of the "Proceedings of 'the National Convention," containing Senator Schurz's masterly address, and of "Mr. "Greeley's Record" which shows the statesmanlike policy he advocated at the close of the civil war, and the defiant attitude he held when the principle of justice and the securities afforded by the Constitution were imperiled.

III. Organize Clubs. Be your number ten or ten hundred, your power for good will be redoubled when you resolve yourselves into an organized body. Your Club will form the nucleus of an organization which in a movement like the present must daily expand, and be an effective barrier against the intrigues and terrorism of office-holders. Each Club should appoint appropriate committees; make a list of all the voters in its district; canvass each one thoroughly, and hold public meetings at convenient times. It should encourage fraternity among those who have differed in the past, not alone by candid professions, but by stimulating cordial, hearty intercourse. In a word, it should be incessant in all branches of political action, relying mainly upon its own strength, until victory will crown its efforts in November.

"This is a country worth fighting for," and if the People only exercise the vigilance and display the organization which the occasion demands, they cannot be overborne, were corruption twice as strong and audacious.

"TAMMANY SUPPORTS GREELEY." Most parties are glad to get all the votes they can; and the Grant party makes a particularly loud noise over every casual recruit it receives from the Democracy. Even James O'Brien is just now the occasion of unlimited brag. But because Tammany declares for the other side, great disgust is expressed, and all honest men are bidden hold their noses as the Tammany thieves march by to the support of Horace Greeley. "Tammany supports Gree-"ley," screams Grant's Own. "The Tribune 'even has the shameless audacity to confess "it. Why, they actually raised a ban-'ner while their guns were firing a salute in the Park for the Baltimore flaunting it in the eyes of the city they have 'robbed, 'Tammany supports Greeley.'" And thereupon the pictorial slanderers take up the wondrous tale and represent Tweed, Connolly & Co. as the Tammany magnates, whose sup-

port has thus been heralded. Now see the facts :-

Many readers may have forgotten, but the authors of these slanders have not, that the downfall of the Tammany Ring was followed by a complete revolution in the Tammany Society. Here it is, as organized under the reign of Tweed and the thieves; and here, as reorganized by O'Conor and Tilden, who caught the thieves, stripped them of power, and are to-day trying to send them to jail :-Grand Sochem.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
Sachems.
Charles O'Conor,
Samuel J. Tilden,
Abr. S. Hewitt,
Horatio Seymour.

1871. Grand Sachem. wm. 51. Tweed.
Richard B. Connolly,
Peter B. Sweeny.
Samuel B. Garvin,
Joseph Dowling,
A. Oakey Hall,
Matthew T. Brennan.
Isaac Bell. Isaac Bell, John J. Bradley, Charles G. Cornell, Nathaniel Jarvis. jr., E. B. Har:, Douglas Taylor, James B. Nichelson.

Horatio Seymour, sanford E. Church, John Kelly, Oswald Ottendorfer, William C. Conner, Angust Beimont, Miles B. Andrus, John W. Chanler, Elward L. Donnelly, Elward L. Donnelly, John Fox. Now who has heard how Wm. M. Tweed stands in this contest, who thinks him master of more than one vote on Manhattan Island, or who believes that vote likely to be cast for Horace Greeley? Who supposes Richard B. Connolly, whose son-in-law was lately kicked off THE TRIBUNE steps, likely to go for Greeley ? Who doubts that the men who overthrew them and now hold their places and power in the great advocate and stainless jurist, and Saml. J. Tilden, the man who made the warfare on the Ring a success, are heart and soul for

Greeley ? Yes, Messieurs the Renominationists, Tammany does support Greeley, but it is the Tammany of the Reformers, with the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee at its head, with O'Conor and Tilden, Church, Ottendorfer and Hewitt as its master spirits. By the aid of these men this thief-ridden city has been partially redeemed. By their aid a wider reform, on a greater arena, against a more powerful Ring, will next be triumphantly attained. Tammany is for Greeleythe Reform Tammany, in a Reform Canvass.

BARNARD'S IMPEACHMENT.

The simultaneous resumption of proceedings against Tweed and Barnard at Albany and Saratoga argues encouragingly for reform. The case of the former may possibly be long in coming to a happy conclusion; fortunately only a few days more will be required to relieve us of the worst man who has ever dishonored the Bench in this country.

Six of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, twenty-five of the Senators, and all the managers of the impeachment, promptly appeared yesterday at Saratoga and organized the Court. full court-the unanimity with which the managers arranged their case, and the positive manner in which the court refused to adjourn for the convenience of the arraigned Judge, who is suffering from gout, indicate short and sharp disposal of this important case. On the other hand, the absence of culprit and senior counsel, and the pettifogging motions for delay made by junior representa-

tives, betray the poverty of the defense. The simple truth is that there is no defense in law or morals for the outrages which for years past Barnard has perpetrated upon this community. The facts collected by the Committee and now to be presented by the Managers are incontrovertible. The effect of his maladministration of his office has been disastrous to many branches of business, and thoroughly demoralizing. to justice and to the legal profession. All public confidence in his honesty has long been lost, and to inflict him, through any political intrigue or personal favor, upon this people again, will be an outrage which they can never forget. We have no fears that the Court will do this. They magnify the influence of the man and his few political adherents-or friends, rather, for followers he never hadwho imagine the Senate may be won to ignore his many offenses. If the Managers but half do their duty, and present the whole case against hin, scarcely a Senator dare hesitate to do his duty, or remain absent to avoid the responsibility of a vote.

THE REFORMED CIVIL SERVICE AGAIN. Mr. George William Curtis probably reads the cable dispatches from Alexandria with the same composite which he has preserved under the afflitting behavior of a Cramer and a Casey. Sincehe was appoined official defender of the Civil Service, he has never allowed discharge of his allotted functions. The President, in the resy writings of Mr. Curtis, appears as the sernest of reformers, the scourge of delinquent officials, and the regenerator of politics. Honesty and efficiency are the only qualities that ind favor in his eyes. Personal friendship and political service are alike unable to move him; and for blood relations and presenters of bull pups he has no more bowels of compassion than a brass monkey. The grossest misconduct, to be sure, is daily reported of the President's appointees; but Mr. Curtis pays no attention to it. The dismissal of clerks and postmasters for "disloyalty to "the Administration" is more scandalous than ever before; but Mr. Curtis does not see it. The abuses of patronage multiply; the new rules and regulations are suspended before they have fairly been tried; and nobody is ever discharged for misbehavior or ineapacity; yet Mr. Curtis is constantly asking us to admire Gen. Grant's great reform.

In effect, Mr. Curtis makes himself the patron and defeader of all the vagabonds, ruffians, and political speculators who disgrace the service; of brother-in-law Casey, whose administration of Federal affairs in Louisiana has been such a flagrant scandal; of brother-inlaw Cramer, who has disgraced the American name at Copenhagen; and now of this vulgar bruiser at Alexandria, who has been kept in office, to the shame of the United States Executive, not for his "honesty," certainly not for his "efficiency," but purely on account of the "political activity" of his uncle. Mr. George H. Butler's character was pretty well known before he went abroad. His career in this city was not an inconspicuous one, for it there had been any doubt of the impropriety of his appointment it must have been removed when Gen. Grant nominated him for the Consul-Generalship at Calcutta, and the Senate refused to confirm him. His life at Alexan-Government, for as long as Benjamin F. Butler remained faithful, Grant would have protected George H. Butler, and Curtis would

EDITORIALS TO ORDER.

have defended Grant.

There is what is called a Correspondents' Association in Washington, the object of which is to furnish good strong Renomination stuff to the country newspapers. The Secretary of this Joint Stock Scribbling Company is Mr. Robert Douglass, who is also the President's Private Secretary. Leading articles are furrished by the gross or dozen to the rural 'Republican" journals, and one of these, cut from a sheet of such, it has been our good fortune to secure in its virgin or unpublished state. As it will probably be printed in some far-away region, and in some newspaper of limited circulation, we may properly offer a few of the plums of it to our readers. It is extitled "Greeley's Election to the Presidency," and it begins in the following frightful and justly alarming way: "War, famine, and pes-'tilence are terrible calamities to befall any mation, people, or country. But worse than 'any one or all these combined would be the election of Greeley to the Presidency." Now let is cast a terrified glance at the particulars going to make up this dreadful general.

1. "Secession with its hydra-head would crawl forth and rend the Union in fragmeits." Good heavens!

2. ' A Northern, a Southern, an Eastern, a Western, and a Middle Confederacy would be set up on the ruins of the Union!" Gracious goodness!

3. 'Infidelity, free-love, and Mormonism would run riot, sap the foundation of all that is sacred and binding in society, and spread moral ruin and blight over all this fair, lappy, prosperous, and peaceful country." Heaven preserve us! Well may we ask it, with our hands upon our mouths, and our meuths in the dust! Well may we implore it. fo: worse yet is in store for us! Peruse, oh reader, and tremble!

· Add hurricanes, volcanoes, and earthquakes to war. famine, and pestilence, and the calamity, disaster, and rin that would follow all these let loose at once, would not be so fearful and destructive to the country as the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency of the United States."

Readers of weak nerves are requested to stop here and refresh and strengthen themselves among our advertising columns. For whoever thinks that nothing worse is to come, has not sufficiently considered the possible depths of human depravity. Of course, we encounter Caligula and Nero, and are told that those amiable Romans "as tyrants would shrink away and hide their diminished heads compared to Greeley as an Incarnate Demon in human form, driven on by the Hell Hounds of the late Rebellion." Well, this is nice reading for the present warm weather! We know to which point of the compass Mr.

calculated for the Northern or cooler latitudes, but even in the extreme North-West we fear that it may prove productive of fevers; for it grows hotter and hotter to the end, which is as follows:

"And now if you can trust traitors-a party that has trampled on the American flag and everthing that is sacred and venerated by us as a nation and a people vote for Greeley, who has joined this wicked, devilial coalition in its death throes to revive it and save it for new deeds of horror and utter ruin to this country."

Flapdoodle has been defined as the stuff upon which fools are fed, and here we have it hot from the gridiron of Mr. Private Secretary Douglass's imagination. He may believe, as he says he does, that Mr. Greeley's election will be followed by "bloody battle-fields, bar-"barous, bush-whacking, savage, guerrilla 'murders and hellish prison-pens," and even greater "cruelties and woes." If Mr. Priv. Sec. believes all this, he is a fool; if he does not believe it, he is a knave, and a slanderer of better men than himself. We shall look into the Grantian newspapers for fresh work from the same fine Roman hand; and we are pretty sure that we shall know it wherever we may see it; for a writer with a greater flux of adjectives we do not remember to have encountered.

EDUCATING COLORED CHILDREN. We hope to see the day when Charity shall not mean Alms-giving-when comparatively few will consent to accept even knowledge at the cost of strangers. We neglect no opportunity to impress upon the poor, but especially upon those of African lineage, the esson of self-trust. One seminary founded by their own efforts would be worth more to our colored people than half a dozen erected and endowed from the contributions of Whites. But the child must creep before he can walk, and it is not wrong to give him a hand when he is first trying to stand up.

A "Children's Home and Polytechnic Academy" for Blacks has been chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, to be established near Louisville. The design is to make it a sort of Orphan's Home, and to gather young waifs and strays from the streets of cities and villages throughout the Union. A few of the most promising will be selected for classical training, but the great majority will be instructed in trades, and so qualified to teach others; for the obstacles which bar the way of Blacks seeking to learn or work at mechanical trades constitute the chief remaining scandal of our country. It is hoped that this institution will ultimately become self-supporting (which we doubt); but \$250,000 is required to found it, and for this appeals are made to the philanthropic, whether rich or poor. The Hon. Joseph H. Bunce (late Mayor of Louisville) heads the Board of Directors, Col. W. B. Morrill is financial agent, and Capt. J. H. Green, his assistant, is now in this city soliciting contributions.

PHILIP GOULD.

The leading journals have been giving a daily column of eager comment on the Stokes matter; the skillful chicanery of the trial of a fast young man for the murder of a thief in behalf of an unchaste woman. There is another story, which they pass by in silence, of a young fellow who, on last Friday, did what he could for women too, though in another fashion, ungilded by diamonds or stocks or romantic nastiness, which seems to us at least as well worth the telling. A party of excursionists had gone out from Philadelphia to the hills near Norristown, and just before dusk never was to his taste to blush unseen. If gathered about a station called Spring Mill, in order to return home. The track at this point slopes sharply about the hill. with a bank on one side and a declivity on the other. Five of the women were on this track, when the whistle of the dria has been a prolonged disgrace-not to approaching express was heard sweeping round himself, for it has been consistent with his the curve not twenty yards from them. They life in other places-but to the Government | mistook it for the train on the other side of which keeps him there and the eulogists who | the river, which was just passing, and did not applaud his retention. He has taken himself | move. The next instant the express flashes off at last, to escape the consequences of his | into sight; the crowd, terrified, shrink back latest street brawl. He might have remained | with a cry of terror; all except one man, who throws himself in the very front of the engine, thrusts one after the other of the five down the embankment into safety, and is caught up and dashed to the ground at their feet-dead. It does not seem to us to add any force to the story to state that the women, and the man who gave his life for them so simply and promptly, as though it were the only natural thing for him to do, were colored

During the war we crowned with our laurel and our praise those gallant young fellows who flung life away for some greater goodthe safety of their country-the freedom of a race. Because the same cause touched our own convictions and burned in our own blood, we thought it was that which had strengthened them for the sacrifice. But better than any cause is the inherent bravery of blood that meets death as a companion, the quiet, just contempt of life when weighed against the simple duty of manhood. Philip Gould lived unknown and unnoticed; he had received, most probably, neither gifts of intellect nor culture to claim any especial regard; only a plain, blunt man, who-of this we are sureloved his friend. The women were mere acquaintances; there was no call for sacrifice on him more than on any other of the crowd who stood about them. There was no reason why he should fling away his young life, as full of promise, as strong and sweet to him as that of any man of fairer skin, beyond the fact that there are certain men among us of royal blood who live obscurely until some circumstance bids them prove their birth.

We hope the story of this man who died so manfully will be told, simply because it is a wholesome and ennobling story to us all. Praise cannot benefit him now, nor give comfort to whoever is left behind to love or care for him. The quiet life of such men is worth more to those who know them than any act of sacrifice; "dying was not all they had the skill "to do." We believe, too, that the most cheering part of the story is the fact that such men are common about us. There is not a railroad accident nor emergency of any kind which does not bring to light deeds of heroism, of self-sacrifice, of unselfishness, that stir the pulse and bring the water to the eyes. We thank God for such men as this gallant lad, and thank Him the more that we find so many of them on every side of us in black skins and in white. We do not mourn Earl Percy dead the less because we know that we have a "hun-"dred living still as gallant knights as he."

There is nothing like taking things easily. The Boston Journal keeps a correspondent in Washington just to inform it that the Liberals are only so seekers," and that the Kenomination-Republican-Doctor-Grant and General-Wilson-Committee is preparing to prolish a pamphlet which will "knock spots" (as the vulgar say) out of the whole Liberal movement. It will contain what Mr. Greelev has said, or is supposed to have said, of certain Democrats in times past. Was there ever anything more

ple who could possibly care for the book under other circumstances, are the men who will greet it only with good-natured laughter. The Messrs. Blair, Col. Charles G. Greene, Mr. Cochrane, and other Demoerats, hardly require a spick-and-span pamphlet to inform them that Mr. Greeley has said hard things of them, just as they have said hard things of him. We fancy that the union of Cincinnati and Baltimore was scarcely effected without a sufficient recollection of the embittered controversies of other years. The very union shows that those controversies have been left where they belong-in the grave of the past; and if the Renomination Committee was not made up of noodles, it would print something more to the purpose.

" Refreshments," as an item of sunicipal expenditure, always furnishes the most interesting part of the City Auditor's Report. In Boston, we perceive, there is no hugger-mugger, but everything is put down plumply and plainly. For instance, entertaining the Mayors of other cities, \$42; annual dinner of the Board of Aldermen, \$194; refreshments at State election, \$42. All the Committees seem to have found refreshing themselves more or less to be a part of their official duty: and one Committee (on the nomination of a City Messenger) was in session not more than an hour, and refreshed to the extent of \$39 50. An excursion to visit the House of Correction and other public institutions cost \$973. The deer, ducks, swans, and other zoological possessions of the city, cost for food, \$334; vermin exterminator for the House of Correction, \$177; horse for the Mayor, \$35. But-majora canamus-now we come to the big items: For entertaining the Grand Duke Alexis, \$10,612; for entertaining Dr. Ulyases Grant, \$9,573. What strikes one in this statement is the necessity of feeding Committees before they can make their reports. Apparently, whenever any subject has been referred, the first thing attended to was supper, or dinner, or lunch; then came cigars; then the Committee reflected and was ready to report. However, the Beston Committees seem to have been tolerably moderate, and the deer, ducks. and swans uncommonly so.

The Tichborne claimant has still so many supporters that he finds it needful or at least convenient to communicate with them through the medium of an official organ. The Tichborne Gazette is the title of a newspaper of four pages, each a little smaller than a page of THE TRIBUNE, printed in London, and sold for a penny in aid of the cause. In the copy now before us no fewer than five broad columns are filled with a list of subscriptions to the fund by which the soi-disant Sir Roger purposes defending himself on the charge of perjury and renewing his suit for the Tichborne estates. There are subscriptions in sums from £15 to 5 shillings, while contributions in smaller amounts down to 3d. are lumped in one general acknowledgment. The list is led by an Farl, and Includes stokers, laborers, bandsmen of the Royal Marines, "six servants at Capt. Hal's, Bandon" (a shifting a piece), and hands in "the Machine Department of The Daily Telegraph." Then there is the advertisement of a dramatic entertainment at St. George's Hall for the beaefit of the Tichborne Defense Fund, and the rest of the paper is chiefly filled with affidavits and arguments in the claimant's favor. It is about as interesting and varied as most official organs-say as The New-York Times, for inetance-but it is a curious illustration of the great truth that in England you can raise money for anything if you only have a little adroitness.

In The Jewish Times of last week we find mention of the return of Prof. Gratz and Messrs. Levy, Potzin, and Gottschalk from Palestine. Their report is set down by The Jewish Times as "an additional argument against the folly of encouraging the emigration of the Jews to a country which has no other claim than that of a venerable monument of the past." There are now, it appears, about 16,000 Jews living in Palestine, and "their average state of culture is much below that of their fellowreligionists in Europe. They have no visible means of support, spend their time in idleness, praying, and Talmud-reading, and foolish pining and sighing on the ruins of the Temple, cking out a miserable existence by the charity of the Jews of Europe, Amerea, and Australia." Curiously enough, the memorial of their visit by Prof. Gratz and his companions also suggests "the general elimination from all Jewish prayer-books of the portions referring to the hopes of Israel in the restitution of the Holy Land to the ossession of Israel, and the rebuilding of the Temple by Divine Providence." The Times considers it not only a folly but a crime to feed the sickly imagination of poor, ignorant people by the hallucination; as if one spot on earth had a greater value in the eyes of God, and prayers sent up to Heaven from a certain locality find sooner a hearing from the

The New-York Times approvingly copies from The Clereland Leader as follows:

"THE TRIBUNE, which was and is now under the su-preme control of Horace Greeley, accepted from Tweed, Connolly, Mayor Hall & Co. a New-York City advertising contract, ranging from \$50,095 to \$120.00 per annum, with the facil understanding that THE TRIBUNE was to say nothing about the gigantic expenses TRIBUNE was to say nothing about the gigantic expenses of the City Government and francis of the above-named managers. The TRIBUNE kept its part of the contract till it was compelied to speak out by the tremendous force of public opinion, six weeks after The Times made its expose of the fact that the Tammany Ring had stolen \$20,00,000 from the public treasury. Mr. Greeley, as TRIBUNE stockholder, pocketed his share of the bribe. Is it any wonder that the Tammany thieves, Tweed. Connolly, Sweeny, Hall, Brennan, Wood, and the rest, should have celebrated the nomination of Greeley with rejoicings, as they did yesterday?

The Cleveland Leader has known Mr. Greeley and THE TRIBUNE for many years, and, having every reason to believe the above statement untrue, should not have borne false witness. The New-York Times has still less excuse for repeating the slander, as it knows it to be utterly false. Is it possible that its readers enjoy such reading ?

Poor Grant! Here is The Herald assuring him that it will have the greatest possible pleasure in supporting him for the Presidency if he will only do one or two little trifles by way of proving his fitness to be trusted again. Mem. He must turn out Casev. Mem. He must recall Cramer instantly. Mem. He must quit alternating Colyer and bayonets with the Apaches. Mem. He must instantly reform the whole Civil Service. Mem. He must put a stop to efforts at controlling his reelection by Ku-Klux laws, contributions of office-holders, and the like. Mem. He must struggle after a decent foreign policy; and so on, and so on, for quantity. We observe that The Hartford Courant has the cruelty to join in somewhat similar demands. Have these journals no consideration? no bowels? Go to! President Grant is no such man.

There is a fastidious and sartorial Renominationist in New-Jersey who threatens to filch the laurels from the head of Harper's Howadji. This elegant Jerseyman properly selects The Belvidere Apollo newspaper as his organ, and here is a part of his "Directions for Making a Horace Greeley:"

"For Dress—Getjyeur great-grandfather's old white hat; set it pretty far back on the head; the same gentleman's long white overcoar, his trowsers, wa's cont, and boots (you need it mind any shirt). Stuff one leg of the trowsers into one boot, and roll the other half way up."

-This delicate irony, we are constrained to admit, is not strictly original. The Howadii, however, will be pleased to see his hints thus nicely elaborated. There has been nothing so fresh and lively as this in a Presidential canvass since the Federalists sometimes charged Mr. Jefferson with wearing red breeches, and sometimes with wearing no breeches at all.

The Paper Trade Journal, a semi-monthly periodical, recently started in this city under the editorship of Mr. Charles F. Wingate, is one of the most elemany "Dolly Vardens" and "disappointed office- gant and attractive in appearance of all the trade papers, and we are not surprised to learn that it has been received with great favor. The paper-makers, publishers, printers, stationers, and paper dealers, in whose interest it is conducted, form one of the most important industries in the United States. They are certainly capable of supporting a good periodical, and in The Journal they will probably find all that